

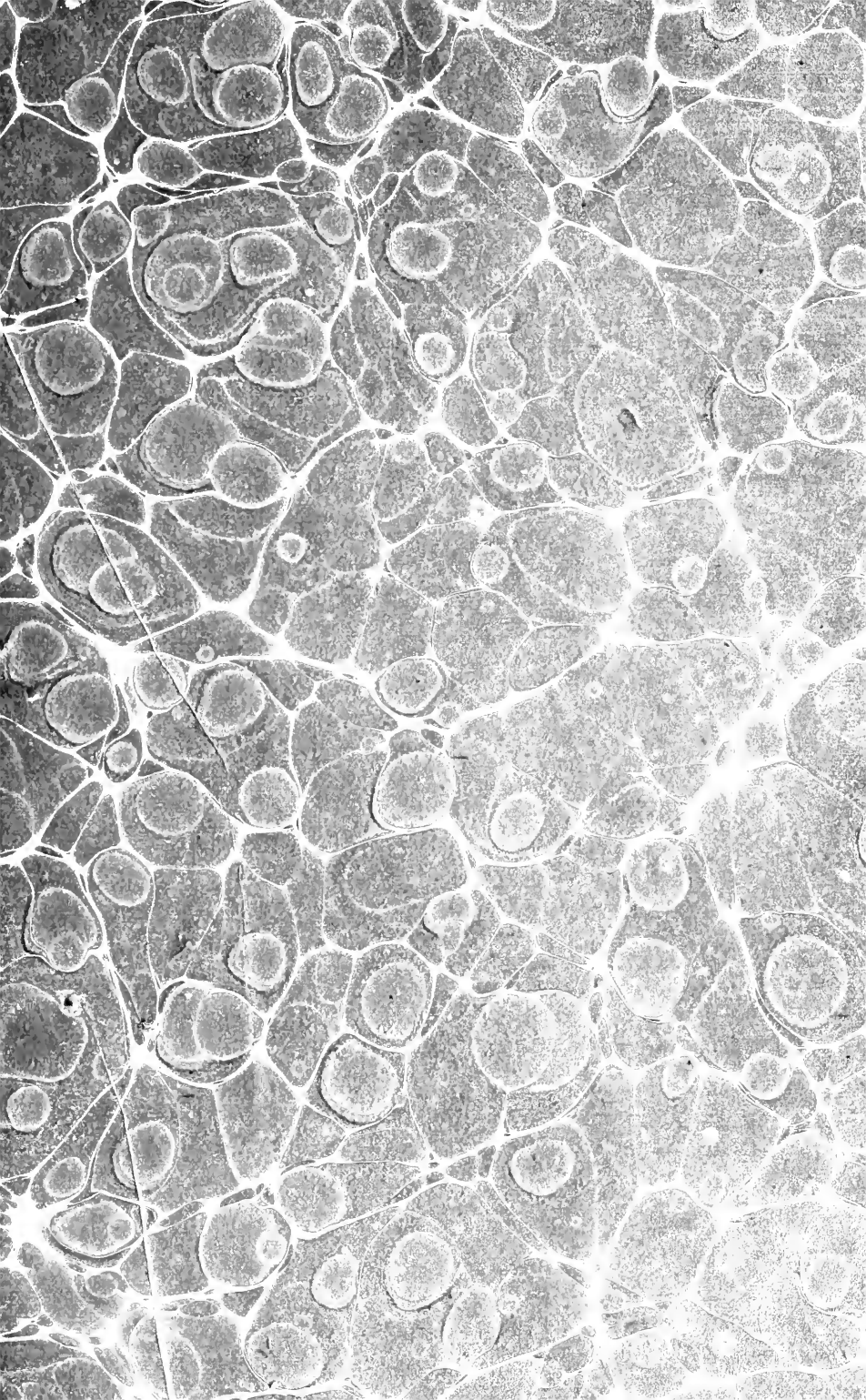
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Eighteenth
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PROCEEDINGS
AT
THE EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER
OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

CELEBRATED AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, THE NINETY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1904

NEW YORK
PRESS OF HENRY I. CAIN AND SON, 35 VESEY STREET
1904

ENCLOSURE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12TH, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837 ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, JANUARY 1ST, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14TH, 1865

THE LINCOLN DINNER
OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS
OF
HON. LOUIS STERN

PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB
PRESIDING

THE PRESIDENT: I will ask Rev. Dr. Worthington to ask grace.

REV. DR. WORTHINGTON: Our praise to Thee, O God! Thou givest us our meat in due season; Thou openest Thy hand and fillest all things living with plenteousness. Bless this provision of Thy bounty to our use and enable us by Thy grace to follow the good examples of all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear. We ask it for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—Another year has taken wings and joined the thousands of others that have gone before, and to-night it is again my pleasure to welcome you on this anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln and to do homage to his memory.

Abraham Lincoln's place among the world's immortals is secure beyond peradventure. But we commemorate his birthday because of the affection and reverence which he inspires in all who are devoted to the great cause of humanity.

We commemorate his birthday because in so doing we stimulate and elevate our own patriotism.

We commemorate his birthday because we remember with exultation that he was a charter member of that great, that beneficent political organization to which we owe allegiance and whose name the Club bears. (Applause.)

To me it appears that the feeling of love and veneration for this truly good man is more and more intensified as the years go by, and when problems and difficult matters of State beset us we must find courage and inspiration from what was accomplished during the crucial days when Abraham Lincoln steered the Ship of State in the most momentous times in the country's history. (Applause.)

While the issues that confront this great country from time to time may appear for the moment insurmountable, yet with that farsightedness of the men who are called upon to administer the various functions of the Government, they will be solved, and solved in a way that will add lustre not alone to the men at the helm, but to that great body of American citizens who never fail to grasp subjects of moment when properly placed before them.

All we must do is to be true to ourselves, and never lose faith in the people of this country. (Applause.) Read the magnificent speech of Ex-Secretary of War Root, delivered the other evening at the Union League Club, and then ask yourselves, when such men are always to be found, and ready to take up the difficult problems of government, whether in affairs of State, of the Navy, of the War, of Commerce, and other departments, whether this country need lose faith in its continual progress and advancement.

We can best keep Abraham Lincoln's birthday by constantly laboring for our country according to our opportunities, as he labored for it in his day. We can best keep it by manfully battling against whatever tends to lower the standard of public service (applause), and bearing in mind his fervent entreaty in behalf of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not going to encroach any further upon your time, and before introducing the men of distinction and eminence who will address you on the subjects assigned to them, will ask the Chairman of the Dinner Committee to read letters and telegrams from the

President and other leading citizens of the country who are unable to be here with us to-night. And before I ask the Chairman of that Committee to read these letters, I will ask you to have your glasses filled and rise and drink the health of the President of the United States. (Applause.)

Now I will ask Mr. Robert N. Kenyon, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, to read these letters.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*—Some of the distinguished leaders of our Nation and our Party whom we had hoped to have here to-night to enjoy with us the pleasures of this occasion have been unable to come by reason of public service. They have sent letters of regret, of which I have time to read but three or four. The first is from one who has been a member of this Club for twenty years, our most distinguished member, the President of the United States. (Applause and cheers.)

February 3, 1904.

My dear Mr. Kenyon:

It is a matter of great regret to me that I can not be with the Republican Club on the occasion of the Lincoln Dinner. I feel very strongly that the celebration of Lincoln's birthday has more than any mere historic significance. The particular problems which Lincoln had to meet have passed away; but the spirit, the purpose, the methods with which he met them are as needed now as they ever were, and will be needed as long as free government exists, as long as a free people tries successfully to meet its manifold responsibilities. The principles for which Lincoln contended are elemental and basic. He strove, for peace if possible, but for justice in any event; he strove for a brotherhood of mankind, based on the theory that each man can conserve his own liberty only by paying scrupulous regard to the liberty of others. He strove to bring about that union of kindliness and disinterestedness, with strength and courage upon which as a foundation our institutions must rest if they are to remain unshaken by time.

With cordial well wishes for the success of your organization, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. Robert N. Kenyon, Chairman,
54 West 40th Street,
New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

January 19, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON,
54 West 40th Street, New York City.

I have your favor of January 16th, inviting me on behalf of the Republican Club of the City of New York to be present at their annual Lincoln Banquet as its guest.

I regret very much that I am unable to accept the invitation you extend because of an engagement to be elsewhere on that evening.

Thanking you most cordially for your courtesy and with kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

B. B. ODELL, JR.

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON, Chairman,
54 West 40th Street, New York City.

MY DEAR MR. KENYON :

I am in receipt of your highly esteemed favor of January 18, inviting me, in your very pleasing and informal way, to be present at the Lincoln Banquet of the Republican Club of the City of New York, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on February 12th, as the guest of the Club. It would be very pleasing to me to accept the hospitality of the Club on this occasion, if I consistently could, but my official duties will compel my presence in the City of Washington at that time, and I find myself under the necessity, which I deprecate and regret, of declining the invitation.

With hearty thanks, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

T. C. PLATT.

MR. HANNA, Chairman.

MR. DRYDEN.

MR. FOSTER, La.

Elmer Dover, Clerk.

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Washington, January 10, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON, Chairman,

54 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR :

I have just received your letter of the 18th instant, and thank you very much for the invitation to attend the Lincoln Dinner to be given by the Republican Club, February 12th. However, I am compelled to decline all invitations which will take me away from Washington during the present session of the Senate. I am physically unable to meet the demands which a general acceptance would entail, and in addition, cannot with any degree of certainty plan for an absence from the city with so many important measures pending in the Senate.

I appreciate the invitation and your personal letter supplementing it, and regret that it cannot be my pleasure to accept.

Truly yours,

M. A. HANNA.

PULLMAN BUILDING

CHICAGO

January 23, 1904.

ROBERT N. KENYON, ESQ., Chairman of Committee,

15 Union Square, New York City.

DEAR SIR :

It gives me special pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of your Committee in extending to me an invitation to attend the 18th Annual Lincoln Dinner, to be given by the Republican Club of the City of New York, on the evening of February 12th.

Although, for reasons to which I have so often given expression, it seems better that I should refrain from availing myself of invitations of this character, they are none the less gratefully received by me, and I beg you will convey to the members of the Club the assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of the sentiments which prompt them to honor the memory of my father by these annual observances of the anniversary of his birth.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

ADDRESS OF

HAMILTON W. MABIE, LL.D.

THE PRESIDENT: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—The Club, at its annual banquets, has listened to many an eloquent oration on Abraham Lincoln, but I am sure that none of the eulogists of Lincoln whom our Club has invited to speak from this forum has received a heartier welcome than that which awaits the orator who is now about to address you. He is a man of letters and a man of eloquence, an incisive and brilliant essayist, and a master of the art of public speaking.

I have great pleasure in introducing to you our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. (Applause.)

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE: *Mr. President and Gentlemen*—Among the fairy stories of achievement that have been told, or better still, that have been lived on this continent, none certainly is more inspiring than that which is told of the man whose memory we recall to-night. And I can think of nothing for the moment more profitable than to trace the stages by which this man fitted himself for the great work which he so magnificently performed. It has been the theory in this country—we are fast learning better—that heroes are born, not made. As a matter of fact the hero must not only be born, but made. In our emphasis upon individual initiative, upon the native force of the man, upon the power of character, we have sometimes undervalued the power and the necessity of education. We are in the condition, I think, of the man who was asked if he played the violin, and replied: “I don’t know; I never have tried.” This attitude was illustrated by the small boy in the country town, the hope and pride of his family, who was sent to the office of the village lawyer to study law, and at the end of the first day when his father said to him: “Well, Jim, what do you think of the

law?" "I don't think much of it," he replied; "t'aint what they say it is. I am sorry I learned it." (Laughter.)

Every natural force, every native talent, which is to reach its end, its highest development, must be trained, and there never was yet a great force well directed to a great end which was not intelligently directed, and never a great man climbed to a great height who did not plan his ascent, never a great achievement made that was not made as the result of a long preparation. The victories of life are not to be explained on the ground where they are won. The victories of life, like victories of war, are won years in advance of the day when the battle is waged. The victory in Port Arthur a day or two ago was not won suddenly (applause), because a group of audacious and brave men dashed without intelligence or forethought or premeditation into that great harbor. It has been in the way of being won every day for the last ten years. (Applause.) The battle of Manila was not won in the harbor of Manila (applause); it was won years before at Annapolis, and it was won again in the preparation at Hong Kong. Never a great deed done that is not done because a man has made himself ready to do the deed. No man ever yet rose obscure, summoned by any sudden call in any great assembly, and sat down famous because the hour inspired him. No man, as you know, ladies and gentlemen, from long and suffering experience, ever has anything in him when he is on his feet that he did not have in him when he sat in his chair. (Applause and laughter.) But when, as sometimes happens, a man is suddenly called out by some sudden emergency and says the word that goes ringing home to the very heart of the Nation, you will find that that speech has been in preparation perhaps all the earlier years of his life, just as Webster's superb description of British rule following the sun's came to him years before its delivery on the citadel of Quebec and awaited the hour and the place when it could

be brought from the silence in which it was waiting all those years. No man ever does anything great by accident. Men do great things because they have the capacity to do them and because they have trained that capacity. They make great achievements because there is in them the force of heroism and because also they have prepared themselves to snatch the prize when the opportunity arises.

Abraham Lincoln is often numbered among the uneducated, and his career is pointed out among those careers which are supposed to stimulate the man who relies wholly on natural capacity, native pluck and ambition. All these qualities Abraham Lincoln had, but I venture to say that no man in Abraham Lincoln's time was better educated than he, and perhaps no man was so well educated as he to do the work which God appointed him to do. (Applause.)

He was born of heroic stock, and he educated himself to be the hero that he became. There is no accident in that long career, no chance in that magnificent ascent from the old frontier to the martyr's place in Washington and to the larger place in the Pantheon of the world's heroes. Every step of that ascent was made with patient feet and intelligent purpose, and with forecast and grasp on the things that were to be done and the preparation that was to be made for the doing of them. I believe that Abraham Lincoln's education can be traced just as definitely as the education of William E. Gladstone, as thoroughly trained a public man as our time, or perhaps any time, has known. Do not make the mistake, however, that we are so much in the habit of making, of identifying education entirely with academic or formal processes. Fortunate is the man who has the aid of the best instrumentalities and influences in his training; but a man does not need to go to a university in order to become educated, and there are thousands of men who do go to universities without becoming educated. (Laughter and applause.) Edu-

cation may be gotten along the solid highway which it has taken the best thought and the best brain and the greatest self-denial of men in all generations to build, or it may be taken in every by-path by which an aspiring and forecasting soul makes its way out of obscurity into reputation and influence.

Born on the old frontier, under conditions so crude and harsh that it is almost impossible for us to recall them vividly to-day, the man whom we honor to-night had the smallest possible opportunities of formal education. His schooling altogether, as he has told us, was by "littles," and those littles were compassed within a year. Of the text-book, the blackboard and the recitation he knew little; but from the beginning he seems to have been possessed with one of the greatest passions and one of the most liberating that can take hold of a man's soul—a passion for knowledge. In every class of which he was a member he stood at the head, and by the testimony of the boys who stood with him, he easily passed them all. Every book he could lay his hands on he mastered. From the very beginning his eager feet seemed to have turned to the fore; that open, keen, acute mind of his seems to have fastened upon everything that could educate him; every bit of knowledge, every bit of spare time. Lincoln compassed one great secret; he learned the secret of putting detached five and ten minutes together, and sometimes I think that a man that has learned how to husband his minutes and put the detached minutes together, has gained the power of becoming a highly educated man. Lincoln had a few books. You know it has been said that only three books are necessary to make a library—the Bible, Shakespeare and Blackstone's Commentaries. All these books Lincoln had; every one of those books Lincoln knew intimately. But Lincoln had other books as well. He had, to begin with, that great literature in sixty-six volumes with which many of us are now so unfamiliar, that we call the Bible; a library which includes almost every literary form, which

touches the loftiest heights of human aspiration and sounds the depths of human experience and conveys truth to us in the noblest eloquence, both of prose and of verse. This library was sufficient in itself for a man who could read it as Lincoln could, without the aid of commentaries and with the flash of the imagination, the power of going to the place where a book lives, which is worth all other kinds of power in dealing with the book. Such a man could be lifted out of provincialism, not only into the great movement of the world, but into the companionship of some of the loftiest of souls that have ever lived, by this single book. And then he had that mine of knowledge of life and of character, *Æsop's Fables*, at his fingers' ends, so that in all his talk, and later in public life, these fables served the happiest uses of illustration; and he had that masterpiece of clear presentation, *Robinson Crusoe*. He was intimately familiar with that well of English undefiled which I think more than any other influence colored and shaped his style—Bunyan's "*Pilgrim's Progress*."

We who read not only three or four newspapers in the morning but a half a dozen different editions during the day, who live not only in our own time but in the minutes of that time, who rarely have a chance to read a book, what do we know in this busy age of the education that a man can get out of four great books which deal not with the passing moments but with the centuries, and for that matter, with the eternities? This was the education that Abraham Lincoln had.

He borrowed that old-fashioned book which is responsible for a great deal of misinformation, *Weem's Life of Washington*. And when, in 1861, he spoke in the Senate at Trenton, he said that so thoroughly had he absorbed that book, that he could see Washington crossing the Delaware and could recall all the details of the brilliant march on Trenton and the brilliant march on Princeton; those demonstrations of the patient generalship of Washington which first caught the attention of Europe and made him

an authority in the eyes of military experts. Lincoln borrowed that book of a neighbor and took it home. After he had read it he put it between the logs of the log cabin and in the night it rained, and the water, penetrating the mud, soiled the book and discolored it. When he saw it in the morning, he was in great trepidation. He went to the man who owned it and told him the story, feeling that nothing he could do could compensate for the injury to that priceless volume. And this neighbor said: "Well, Abe, seeing it's you I won't be hard on you; you give me three days' corn shucking and you may have the book." And Lincoln took the book and after he had read it he said to the same neighbor: "I do not always intend to be logging and flat-boating and shucking corn; I am going to study for a profession."

Later he came upon Shakespeare and Burns, whom he learned afterward to love, and whom he knew so intimately that he became an acute critic of both writers. Now the man who knows his Shakespeare knows pretty much all that is to be known of life; and if he can put the Bible back of it, he has a very complete education.

All the accounts tell us that Lincoln was always at work with his books when he was not at work with his plough or some other instrument. Whenever there was five minutes of time Lincoln was using that time for study. At the end of the day he came home, cut off a bit of corn bread, and, as one of his companions tells us, drew up a chair, cocked his legs up higher than his head, took out his book and read until the light faded; and then he read by what artificial light he could find. So that in season and out of season this boy's passion led him from book to book, until within the range of fifty miles there was not a volume which he had not read.

Well, gentlemen, this would have made him what Bacon calls a full man, but it would not have made him the man of expression which he later became. He not only had the passion for knowledge, but he had the passion for ex-

pression, and there was not a flat surface or smooth surface of any kind within his reach that did not bear witness to his endeavor to train himself in the use of language. The flat sides of logs, the wooden ash shovel, the sides of shingles, scraps of paper, anything on which a man could make a mark; on all these things Lincoln put his hieroglyphics, and these hieroglyphics were to spell out his fortune, his influence and his power in the future.

Years afterward, when he was making those marvelous speeches in this part of the country which began in Cooper Union in this city, a professor of English in one of our universities went to hear him, attracted by his attitude on public questions, and was astonished at his command of English, the purity, lucidity and persuasiveness of his style. He heard him three times in succession and then called at his hotel and sent his card up, and when Mr. Lincoln came into the room he said to him: "Mr. Lincoln, I have come here to ask you a single question: 'Where did you get your style?'" Mr. Lincoln was astonished to know he had such a thing as style (applause), but, the question being pressed home to him, he thought a minute and said: "When I was a boy I began, and I kept up for many years afterward, the practice of taking note of every word spoken during the day or read during the day which I did not understand, and after I went to bed at night I thought of it in connection with the other words until I saw its meaning, and then I translated it into some simpler word which I knew."

Now, gentlemen, if you knew the Pilgrim's Progress by heart and you made it a practice every night to translate everything you had heard during the day into language of the quality of the Pilgrim's Progress, there is no English education I venture to say in any university which would so thoroughly equip you to a command of language and the power of persuasion. And that was the way that Abraham Lincoln learned to use the kind of English that he had at his fingers' ends.

That was a talking age— an age electric with the stir of great questions. Men never met anywhere in Lincoln's neighborhood and time that they did not instantly fall into discussion. Books were few, newspapers much fewer in that time than this. Whenever men met they began to talk. In every little gathering at the crossroads, in every country tavern and country store and school-house the endless debate went on. Lincoln had the best practice which a man who was going to do his work could possibly have had in these endless discussions, in these countless school-rooms in the Central West of that day; and it was noted long before he had become a mature man that wherever that gaunt figure was seen and that voice was uttering its speech, men were glad to listen, just as they used to gather around the ragged gown and the worn-out shoes of Sam Johnson at Oxford, because this ragged undergraduate had something to say in a kind of English that everybody could understand.

Lincoln had insatiable curiosity and he had rare opportunities; he had this book education, persistently and intelligently carried on; and he learned his language because he saw the value of it and he discovered the individual method; and he had the practice in speech of the time and the country in which he lived. All these specifically trained him for expression.

But where did the man's larger education come from— his grasp of great questions, his ability to discern fundamental principles, his insight into the life of his time? Ah, gentlemen, that is the education he got in the University of America. It is here that we come face to face with the fundamental influences, and I believe the very noblest characteristic of the democratic life. There are many points at which it is a serious question whether a democracy is the best form of government. If it be true, as a great German publicist has said, that administration is two-thirds of liberty, then certainly we have a great deal to learn before we have developed the highest uses of

liberty and mastered all its resources. So far as protection to the individual is concerned, so far as guardianship of privacy is concerned, so far as comfort is concerned, so far as ministration to the sense of beauty is concerned, we have a great deal to learn from our friends across the sea, and it will be a blessed thing if we learn it in a century.

And it is a serious question, too, whether the democratic form of government is not the most expensive form of government in the world. So far as we have failed to realize the ideals of those who cared most for it, we have failed because we have not been willing to pay the price which our government exacts. It was true, as Benjamin Kidd said, that the fundamental defect in America is the lack of civic self-sacrifice, and our institutions will never be what they can be until our American people are willing to pay a great deal more in time and strength and thought for their public life than they have ever yet been willing to pay. (Applause.) But one great redeeming quality at the heart of it all, the influence that issues out of our life itself—of which Abraham Lincoln was the product—is the American spirit. Out of the very heart of our life came the influences which shaped Lincoln. There is nothing so searching as the atmosphere of the country in which a man is born. To be born in England is to be born to an inheritance of fifteen hundred years of free civic life, to belief in patriotism and honesty and honor and to respect for capacity and contempt for weakness. To be born in America is to be born to the conception that a man is a man, no matter what his condition is; that every man carries his fortune in his own hands, that all things are open, and that in a democratic society every man goes to the place where he belongs.

Now that spirit playing on Abraham Lincoln made him the man that he was, opened every door to him, stimulated his ambition and drove him step by step up that long ascending way. No man has ever showed yet a more re-

markable power of being trained by conditions and events than he—a poor, uneducated, untrained boy on the old frontier, then a provincial lawyer, then a State legislator, then a representative of his State in Congress, elected by a section of his country, he became at last the President of the United States. And it is his superb and unique honor that he outgrew every trace of sectionalism as he went along. (Applause.) And although he was called upon to rule over a divided household he thought of it always, and he dealt with it always, as if it was one and indivisible.

I do not need to tell you that a man who has this capacity for growth; who left the frontier behind him, who outgrew Sangamon County, who was larger than Illinois, who was greater than the North, who became at last the President of the whole United States, even in disunion, the first national President, was not machine-made. A politician in his skill, his knowledge, his adroitness, he was a statesman by instinct and dealt with fundamental principles; when he thought of the country he thought not of the North, of the South, of the East or of the West, but the United States of America. (Applause.)

Several years ago I was coming down from the Senate Chamber in Washington in company with two of the oldest members of that body, veterans in the public service. They began to recall earlier times in their history, and they recalled that almost tragic morning when Mr. Lincoln came to his Capitol rather as a fugitive than as President of the United States. They remembered how he came on to the floor of the House of Representatives, the body of which they were both members, at that time, and how, as they looked across in the dull light of that late February or early March morning and saw that tall, gaunt, unkempt figure standing there, although they both knew him and respected him, their hearts sank and they wondered whether that ungainly man could be equal to the crisis which they saw fast approach-

ing. You know the story of those years. You know how the men of his own party questioned and doubted, you know the misgivings of the people at large, you know what a storm of criticism and comment, suggestion and appeal broke over him; you know how he seemed to waver sometimes from side to side, how he seemed to be watching the current of public opinion. As Mrs. Stowe has beautifully said, he was like a great cable, rising and falling with every tide, and yet fast bound at either end. You know how one by one the men of his own official family had to learn that he was the master of his own administration; you know how gradually the faith in his judgment and sagacity grew in his own party ranks; you know how the people came to trust him; how even his enemies, at least those who stood against him, at last began to discern his nobility and his generosity; and then at the very climax of his career, when the clouds parted at last and the sun shone after that dreadful tempest, and the birds sang once more, that last thunderbolt struck him and there began that marvelous transformation which changed the uncouth boy of the old frontier into the hero of the Nation and one of the great heroes of modern times.

First, untutored vigor, then tempered strength, then a great human character with infinite depths of patience and infinite power of endurance. First, as Thorwaldsen has said, the clay model, then the plaster cast, then the finished marble. And when at the end of that struggle the oldest of American universities gathered her children about her to commemorate her own heroic dead, and called upon one of the greatest American poets to sing their requiem, Lowell made the "Commemoration Ode"—one of the nearest approaches to great poetry yet achieved on this continent—a pedestal on which to place the statue of one whom he called "The First American." (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF
HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

THE PRESIDENT: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—The toast of the Republican Party will be responded to by a member of that organization who represents whatever is most progressive and commendable in the Republicanism of to-day. The great State of Indiana claims this gentleman as her own, and although an Indianian by adoption he is by birth an Ohioan, and we all remember what was said by a shrewd observer—some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some are born in Ohio. But no matter where he was born, his ability and force of character have brought him to the front and to-day he is one of the foremost of American statesmen.

HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS: *Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Republicans*—There is no fitter day than this in which to recall the services of, and pay tribute to, the Republican Party. If the Republican Party had done no more in all its matchless career than to give to history Abraham Lincoln, it had well earned the title to immortality. (Applause.)

Fifty years ago, the Republican Party was born. It was born at the firesides of the Republic, where abide love of home and love of liberty. It was born, not of hate but of love; not to enslave, but to make forever free. It came out of a moral revolution, which in good time swept away the only stain that rested upon our flag.

It is impossible to recall the luminous history of the Republican Party without paying the tribute of our respect and admiration to the abolitionists whose consciences

would not sleep as long as a bondman dwelt within the limits of the Republic. (Applause.)

One half century ago it was not so easy to be a Republican as now. The patriots who stood by the cradle of Republicanism, against prejudice and caste and contumely, showed that they were the legitimate heirs of the fathers who wrested the colonies from the cruel clutch of George III. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has given to history some of the most illustrious names which adorn it. The first of all was he, the anniversary of whose birth we celebrate here to-night. No eulogy that we can utter can add to the majesty of the name of the first great leader of Republicanism, one whom the Republican Party has given to history and to the ages.

The second was the very genius of war and the herald of peace. He sleeps well yonder upon the banks of the Hudson—Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

Our next great contribution was a wise, modest and conservative man. His record is a spotless and enviable one—Rutherford B. Hayes. (Applause.)

And then came the soldier, scholar and statesman, our second martyr—James A. Garfield. (Applause.)

And later came an illustrious son of the State of New York, one who met the exacting duties of the high office in a manner which won the approving judgment and the admiration of the American people—Chester A. Arthur. (Applause.)

Then followed one of the greatest and best Presidents that has ever graced the executive chair, my own fellow-townsmen—General Benjamin Harrison. (Applause.)

The last of our great Presidents whom we have given to history was one who was conservatism and justice itself. How magnificent he stood! A few years ago, the mightiest among all of the men upon this earth. But Buffalo added to the illustrious dead of the Republican Party, the

majestic, gentle and great William McKinley. (Applause.)

Would you know the Republican Party? If so, read the history of the last forty years or so, and all that has been accomplished which most stimulates the pride and challenges the admiration of the world was written by it. (Applause.)

Would you know the Republican Party and observe its trophies? If so, look about you. They are everywhere. The Republic of the United States? Yes, even so. The Republican Party was the preserver and defender of the Republic. It stands as the great, commanding tribute to the genius and patriotism and courage of the Republican Party.

A voice came out of a log cabin in the great Mississippi Valley, saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." It was, indeed, the voice of prophecy. It aroused a nation to a realization of its supreme peril and the continent trembled beneath the tread of more than a million men who went down to the battlefields of the Republic, and with their priceless blood washed away the curse. The house stands as firm and immovable as the everlasting principles of justice and righteousness. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has met many grave questions—questions of vital moment to the Republic itself. It has met them bravely and squarely upon the high level of national duty and national honor.

It has been conservative, yet courageous and frank, in its platform utterances, which are always solemn pledges to the people, and what it has declared in convention before the world as its deliberate policy, it has faithfully written into the laws of the land and carried into the administration of public affairs. It has never been ashamed to reaffirm its past declarations.

I may be pardoned a digression. I came here to-night, as I know many of you came, with a heavy heart, and I thought I would at first be unable to make response to

your generous invitation. I could not forget that there lies upon a bed of pain in our capitol city one of the greatest and best of Americans that lives to-day. I am gratified to receive since coming here this bulletin: "At 9:45 Dr. Osler left Senator Hanna's room and said, 'There has been a decided improvement in the Senator's condition during the past half hour, and his pulse, which had been so weak, is considerably stronger, his temperature 103.'" (Great applause and cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, if good wishes were good health, Senator Hanna would live forever. (Great applause.)

The Republican Party selects level-headed and wise men to fill positions of public trust and responsibility in the United States, and I am glad to know, as I sit here at this hospitable board of the Republican Club of New York, that the great Republican Party of this State is to send back once more to the United States Senate, one of the best and greatest Senators she has ever commissioned, and that is my distinguished colleague, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has been the great conservative party for the past fifty years. It has been the party that has upheld great economic and financial policies, so vital to the welfare of the American people. It has been the stanch and unvarying friend of a sound money system in the United States. It has not only given to the people a better currency than they ever had before, but to-day we have a comparatively larger volume of money than we have had since the beginning of the administration of George Washington. Under Republican administration, every dollar of our currency, whether paper or silver, is equivalent to the best currency of the best government on this earth.

And, fellow-citizens, the fact is that the greatest government is entitled to as good currency as the best government can devise. The truth is that in the last six years the currency of the United States, under Republican administra-

tion, has increased almost fifty per cent. Since McKinley went into power it has increased from some twenty to thirty dollars per capita.

The people have confidence in the Republican Party. They know what its policies have been, what they are and what they will be, and they go forward without fear, planning and building for the future. The fundamental essential of the greatest progress and development, is confidence—stability! The Republican Party always realized that no party can succeed without having in full measure the public confidence, and that it cannot secure and hold that, without deserving it.

The Republican Party has sought, so far as lay within its power, to enlarge the opportunity of American labor and capital. It has endeavored, against the most constant and determined opposition, to secure the industrial independence of the United States, because by so doing it would advance their common interests. Our industrial development verges upon the marvelous and challenges the admiration of the world. It is essentially due to the economic policy of the Republican Party. The underlying principle of that policy is as sound to-day as ever. Changes in tariff schedules may be necessary to meet changing conditions, but the protective principle remains an essential part of the creed of the Republican Party.

Under Republican policies we have added vastly to the national wealth. From the first of July, 1897, to June 30, 1903, the net balance in favor of the United States from our foreign commerce was the gigantic sum of \$3,227,000,000. (Applause.) In the last six years there was added to the wealth of the United States from all the governments of the world, \$2,870,000,000 more than was added in all of the one hundred and eight years prior thereto.

The Republican Party is not a class party. It is opposed to class. It was born of the masses of the United States and has stood loyally by them from the hour of its birth until now. Class has no place in Republican institutions,

for here all people stand upon a plane of equality under the law.

The Republican Party has believed in extending the commerce of the United States, and in order to extend it, it has sought to construct an isthmian canal. For four hundred years the dream of navigators and of statesmen has been to cut a way across the narrow isthmus that divides the Atlantic from the Pacific ocean. We have met with infinite difficulty. There has been opposition, but under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt (applause and cheers)—you do well to cheer that name. It stands for vigorous, aggressive, exalted Americanism. (Applause.) Under his administration the construction of an isthmian canal will be begun. The debate in the United States Senate is nearly at an end. In a few days, as my distinguished colleague understands full well the roll call of the United States Senate will be announced, and when that announcement is made, it will go forth to the world that a treaty with the Republic of Panama has been ratified, and work upon the isthmian canal will forthwith begin. (Applause.)

The United States under Republican administration has taken a more advanced position in international affairs than ever before. We have come to be recognized as one of the strong powers. Why? Because the Republican Party has been fair in dealing with other governments. Its diplomacy has been frank and open and above board. There is no government that distrusts the diplomacy of the Republican Party. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has been in favor of extending the commerce of the United States, and it is the belief of the Republican Party that we can best extend it by enlarging the merchant marine of the United States. (Applause.) We have a navy which is the pride of the Republic. It has given good account of itself heretofore and it will give good account of itself in the future. And in referring to the navy, I may not only say we are proud of

it, but we are proud of Secretary Moody also. (Applause.)

We not only want a good navy, but we want a good merchant marine. The best international commercial agent upon this earth is a merchant marine. The Republican Party has the genius and capacity to construct a merchant marine. How, I shall not pause to say. We have the capital. We have the material and we certainly have the genius and the statesmanship to take our place among the great international commerce-carrying nations on this earth. (Applause.)

The position the United States occupies in the carrying trade of the world is a shame and a disgrace to our civilization. Shall we not take up the work? The Democratic Party makes no step forward. It does nothing to reinstate us among the carrying nations of the earth. The United States paid last year to the owners of foreign ships for carrying our commerce \$175,000,000 or more. That money should be retained in the United States, and it can be retained here, if we will only set to work; if we will only determine to accomplish what we can in the construction of a merchant marine adequate to the necessities of the United States.

Our past, fellow-citizens, is secure. Our faces must be turned to the future. We now enter upon a new half-century. Great as have been all the achievements of the past half century, greater ones lie before us. Greater responsibilities rest upon us, which we can only discharge by an intelligent, patriotic devotion to the public interest. The Republican Party is united. So far as I have observed, Mr. President, the Republican Party is not in need of any committee on reorganization. (Applause.)

We have the coherency which comes from a conscientious belief in the integrity of our policies, and in the wisdom of our leadership. The Republican Party will accomplish much in the next fifty years if we are but true to our opportunities and stand by the traditions and policies of our fathers.

What we have done in the past is but prophetic of what we shall accomplish in the future. We shall meet future problems with intelligence and patriotic courage. We shall meet them with the same exalted purpose, the same determination to serve well the country, that inspired our fathers.

We shall retire from this hall which is pervaded with the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, with a renewed purpose to uphold the cause of Republicanism, and to advance to the utmost the welfare of all our countrymen, and hand down, unimpaired to those who shall follow us, the institutions for which Abraham Lincoln so splendidly lived and for which he gave the last full measure which mortal man can give for home and country. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF

HON. W. H. MOODY

THE PRESIDENT: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—The next toast on our list is to the United States Navy, the subject which must appeal to every well-wisher and lover of his country, and particularly so since these United States have become a world power, and in consequence must be prepared to take responsibilities commensurate with the position it now holds among the most important stations in the world. We are very fortunate in having with us to-night one who is pre-eminently qualified to do justice to so large and important a subject. I need hardly tell you that he hails from that stronghold of Republicanism, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the Honorable William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. (Applause and cheers.)

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB: As we meet to-night, unhappily there is war upon the sea. We are upon friendly terms with both of the nations who are engaged in that war; we are attached to each by a bond of peculiar sympathy. The one nation endeared itself to the hearts of the American people by an expression of its good will in the days of our sore trial. (Applause.) Towards the other we occupy almost the position of a foster-mother, because it was our navy that broke through the door of its Eastern exclusiveness and let in the flood of the sunlight of modern civilization. (Applause.)

We have declared our neutrality in this struggle and

we shall maintain it. (Applause.) We have no interest, except that the war shall end speedily; no concern, except that it may not bring into the struggle any other than those nations which are now contending. (Applause.) I think I can assure you that under no circumstances which I can conceive is there danger to the peace of our own country (applause), for be assured this administration and its chief knows well that our dear land loves the pleasant pathways of peace and does not wish to depart from them. (Applause.)

'There never was a fitter time to consider, Mr. President, the subject which you have allotted to me, and never was a day when the importance of a navy to a country appeared more clearly than it does at this hour, and there never was a day when it appeared more clearly that the highest interests of any country require that its navy shall be instantly ready for war. (Applause.) There never was a country which has had more lessons of the importance of the power upon the sea than our own country has had. Why, my friends, we won our independence upon the sea. You remember the days when Cornwallis laid beleaguered on the Peninsula at Yorktown, and the French fleet under De Grasse held at bay the English fleet off the entrance of the Chesapeake for those precious days, which enabled the allies under Washington and Rochambeau and Lafayette to compel the surrender of Cornwallis, the virtual accomplishment of the independence of the United States. You remember again that when the successful attack of the Merrimac upon our ships in Hampton Roads carried consternation to the seaboard cities, encouragement to our foes abroad and dismay to the very White House itself, that it was power on the sea, manifested in the little Monitor, that restored the courage of the people of the loyal republic. (Applause.)

You men of the army will remember well that it was the blockade by the navy of the United States which enabled you to win that great struggle with the men who to-day,

thank God, are brothers to us all. (Applause.) You remember again that it was the navy of the United States which enabled us to succeed in the war with Spain in a hundred days.

I had supposed until a few days ago that the policy of naval progress was not a fit subject for partisan discussion. I had hoped, I had believed, that all the American people with but few exceptions were in favor of the enlargement of our navy, in ships and in men, and the increase of its efficiency by the establishment of naval stations all over the world, that it might be employed to advantage on all the seas. The new navy, which is all the efficient navy to-day, was begun during the administration of President Arthur and under the direction of his two Secretaries, Hunt and Chandler. That, in the interest of historical truth, must never be forgotten. (Applause.) But the navy which was then begun was continued during both of the administrations of President Cleveland, under his two Secretaries, Whitney and Herbert. (Applause.) I had supposed that the Democratic policy upon naval progress was well expressed by the lamented Whitney when he spoke, or rather wrote, the words which I will now recall to your memory: "This country," he said, "can afford to have and it cannot afford to lack a naval force at least so formidable that its dealings with foreign powers will not be influenced at any time, or even be suspected of being influenced, by a consciousness of weakness upon the sea." (Applause.)

I have not lost hope that the policy of building up our power upon the sea will be continued, whatever party may be in power, but I confess I look with apprehension upon the words which fell from the lips of the most powerful leader of the Democratic party in public life to-day, when the Senator from Maryland was returned to the Senate by his State, his party associates conferred upon him the extraordinary honor of making him their leader in that body. His power, his force, his ability, his knowledge, his long

experience in public affairs and unquestioned leadership entitle everything which he says to consideration and respect. He said on the 3d of February: "The navy is getting top heavy; there are too many men, too many sailors, too many guns afloat. We have more than enough to protect us and guard our interests upon every sea on the face of the globe." The following day he said: "We have naval vessels everywhere. Have you not enough now? Everybody will answer, yes, unless it is true, as was stated around in high naval circles, that we are marching around the globe with a chip on our shoulder looking for the one great navy that troubles us more than any other in our trade relations, to get up some trouble."

Belonging as I do to an administration which believes in the increase of our power upon the sea, I cannot agree with the distinguished gentleman. (Applause.) Let me invite your attention, as briefly as I may, to the present and prospective strength of our navy and some comparisons of it with the duties which it may fairly be called upon to perform. I hold in my hand a graphic delineation of the strength of the various navies of the world, based upon tons of displacement. From this computation there is excluded all auxiliary vessels and all torpedo craft, whether surface or submarine. As we are weaker in these than all other nations, notably in torpedo craft, the comparison shows our strength in a more favorable light than the facts of the situation will warrant. Let no man accuse me of selecting any single nation as a fit subject for special comment or comparison. We are upon terms of friendship with all the nations of the earth. (Applause.) We wish to continue—we will continue in that happy relation if honest, straightforward diplomacy and a scrupulous regard for the rights of all other nations will secure it. I will not spend much time on this chart, but here the strength of the various navies of the world in 1898 is represented by the yellow line. At that time, based upon this comparison, we stood sixth in the naval powers of the world—Great

Britain, France, Russia, Germany and even Italy exceeded us. The strength at the present time is represented by the green line. We have advanced one step in the comparison, having slightly passed Italy, and are now fifth in the rank of the naval powers of the world, based upon this comparison. But we have under construction and authorized by the Congress a greater tonnage than has any other nation in the world except Great Britain. (Applause.) If that tonnage were completed to-day, and it will not be for more than four years, we should pass Russia and Germany and be surpassed only by Great Britain and France. (Applause.) Whether we shall stand in that position when that tonnage is completed depends not upon the past, but upon the future, upon our future policy in dealing with the navy. The tonnage authorized and under construction is represented by the red line, but behind that red line and capable of extending it as we please, stand the wonderful resources of this country (applause), its financial strength, its financial credit. There we need fear comparison with no country if only the Republican policies of financial honesty and the fostering and development of American industries are maintained. (Applause.)

Now that I have offered the comparison, let me say to you that nothing can be more misleading than a comparison of mere tons of displacement. History has shown, is showing, to-day, that given ships, the controlling factors in any naval struggle are the officers and men who man them. Are they brave? Are they devoted and enterprising and skilful and loyal? Are they well trained in the use of the instruments of warfare which are placed under their control? I believe that I can assure you that we need fear no comparison there. (Applause.) Our officers, selected from all parts of the country and from all classes of our people, educated at the splendid naval school at Annapolis, so taught that they are not only learned in science, but that truth telling and honesty and honor and devotion become to them second nature, trained by incessant work upon

land and sea, are worthy of the uniform which they wear in common with the army of the United States, and I can give them no higher praise than that. (Applause.) They are not, my friends, mere swashbucklers, swaggering about the world with chips upon their shoulders seeking offense and ready to give it, endangering the peace of the country. They do their duty well wherever they may be placed. (Applause.)

The skilful navigator, the master of ordnance, the successful leader and commander of men, becomes again and again the quiet, firm and peaceful diplomatist, knowing the rights of his country and asking nothing else. I have seen, in the two years that have passed, so many times how well they have borne themselves and guarded the honor and the peace of the country in positions of delicate responsibility. It may be that now and then in a moment of unguarded speech they are impulsive, but they are never impulsive or lacking in sound judgment when the responsibility of action is upon them. (Applause.)

I am as proud of the enlisted men as I am of the officers themselves. In the period of the decadence of our navy the men who manned our ships came from all the countries of the earth, supplemented by the offscouring of our seaboard cities. Secretary Tracy, even as late as his day, after the rehabilitation of the navy had begun, said that our enlisted men were foreigners who owed no allegiance to our flag. That has all been changed now. Under our system of enlisting landsmen and seamen, we take no one wholly illiterate. Our men are intelligent, alert, active, loyal and devoted. Ninety per cent. of them are American citizens, and eighty per cent. American citizens born. Not a man is enlisted to-day, my friends, except for cook or mess attendant, who is not either an American citizen or has declared his intention to become such. Our men are the best paid, the best fed, the best treated enlisted men of any navy in the world. They have shown in the past, and they will show

again in the future, if need be, that they are worthy of the treatment that has been accorded to them.

I would like to tell you some stories of them, but I have not the time. Let me tell you just one incident that came under my personal observation. I was down in the harbor of Havana last spring in the little Dolphin. We had 137 men aboard—enlisted men. There came in one of the fleets of the nation which can be fairly called the mistress of the seas, and her great ships cast their anchors about us. We lay close to the English flagship, and there came up in the afternoon one of those sudden northerly storms which blacken the skies and the waters until the wind comes again and whitens them. There were some pleasure craft in the harbor, and between our little ship and the English flagship which, with her companions, had 3,000 enlisted men, between our little ship and the English flagship one of these pleasure boats overturned. There were seven human lives in it, six grown persons and a boy. The boy sank and never rose again, and before the boat was fairly overturned, without an order from any officer two of the boats of the Dolphin were manned by volunteer crews, and they went out into that raging hell of storm and saved every life except the boy's. (Applause and cheers.) And not a boat was lowered from the English fleet—not a boat. The President of the Cuban Republic, hearing of it, sent a letter the next day to the captain of the ship praising their conduct and enclosing one hundred dollars in gold for the men. The captain called them to the mast, read the letter and handed them the gold. They went forward, and in less time than it takes me to make the statement, they came back and said: "Captain, we don't want this money. We would like to have you give it to the mother of that boy that was drowned." (Cheering and applause.) Do you wonder, my friends, that I, at the head of the navy, feel proud of men of that kind? Do you wonder that I like to repeat what I have heard the Great Admiral say so many times, "We have got as good ships, we have got as good

officers as any navy, but we have got the best enlisted men in the world." (Cheers and applause.)

But good ships and good men alone will not make a good navy. The ships must be used, the men and the officers must be trained to use them. We are not afraid to send our ships out into the sea and use them or burn powder, because we know, in the terse language of the President, that the only shot that counts is the shot that hits. We train our men, and it is an era of training—not because we expect war and not because, God forbid it—we wish war, but because we know that under the world's still imperfect civilization, war is one of the dreadful possibilities. Shall we let our navy, under the advice of my distinguished friend from Maryland, remain stationary? (Cries of No.) Which means that it shall retrograde? Ah, my friends, it takes time to build a ship of war, it takes time to make an officer, it takes time to train enlisted men; and you cannot improvise a navy in the time of war or upon the threshold of war any more than you can get an insurance policy after your building has taken fire. So I stand not for retrogression, but for advance. (Cries of Good.) The administration to which I belong stands for advance; the Republican Party stands for advance, and I believe the American people stand for advance. (Applause.) They know the manifold duties which face us on the seas of the globe, the duties of peace as well as those which only come in war.

You recall how many times we protected our own and the property of foreign nations entrusted to our care in the West Indies and in the distant islands of the seas. You remember that the Monroe doctrine, as it has been said so many times, is just as strong as the navy and no stronger. If you abandon your navy, at the same time be prepared to abandon your Monroe doctrine. (Applause.) If we are strong enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine we shall not have to do it. (Cries of Good.)

We owe an especial duty to Cuba. You remember that

when we entered upon the war with Spain we entered it with a pledge that we should occupy the island only for its pacification and that when that was accomplished we should leave it to the government of its own people. And we kept the pledge in spite of the sneers of the world. And, Mr. Speaker, you remember you could not mention that pledge in the presence of a foreign diplomat except that there was a silent shrug of the shoulder. They couldn't believe it. There she lies, that beautiful island at the gateway of the Caribbean, guarding the isthmus, the most precious prize in all the world for us. It will be the most precious memory of my life that under orders which I had the honor to give, more than a year ago, one of our beautiful white ships sailed out of the harbor of Havana bearing the insignia of American authority, and as she passed the old castle saluted with her deep-toned guns the newly risen flag of our sister Republic. (Applause.) I only have a few minutes more, let me have them to speak. I can't bear to leave such an audience as this, but I am going to do it in a moment or two. (Applause.) The American people are a people governed by their consciences. We left Cuba because we thought we ought to do it, and I believe in my heart that we remained in the Philippines because we thought it was our duty to remain there. (Applause.) We have them to defend, we have our great sea-coast, 23,000 sea miles, almost as much as that of the British Empire. No other country except Great Britain has 9,000 sea miles. We have that to defend. This sea which rolls into your gateways, stormy and misty as it is, is penetrable, and it is penetrable with the certainty almost of an express train. Leave it undefended and it is a pathway and an invitation to our enemies. Inhabited with our war ships, those who can take and keep the seas and defend our Atlantic coast as it was defended in 1898 at Santiago, our Pacific coast as it was defended in 1898 in Manila Bay—inhabited, I say, with our war ships, that sea is our defence.

We have entered into no entangling alliances with foreign countries and we shall enter into none in the future.
(Applause.)

We will defend ourselves. We need no alliances—

“Let us be back’d with God, and with the seas
Which He hath given for fence impregnable,
And with their helps only defend ourselves;
In them and in ourselves our safety lies.”

ADDRESS OF
HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

THE PRESIDENT: The last regular toast is to the pillars of the Republic, and most fittingly has been assigned to that pillar of the Republic and Republicanism, Senator Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.)

Who of any nation have contributed most to its stability, greatness and power, has always been a favorite theme for historians and orators. In older countries the warrior stands pre-eminent. Agreement becomes almost impossible because the judgment is clouded by party passions. A distinguished writer named fifteen battles as decisive of the course of the history of nations. But these decisions are based largely on the success of arbitray power or the loss or gain of territorial domain. There can be no consensus of opinion as to the makers of modern Great Britain, France, Germany or either of the great powers of the world.

Our situation is entirely different. No part of our history is obscured by age. There are those now living who have heard at first or second hand the story of our origin and growth and been part of it themselves. This occasion which commemorates the memory of one of the undisputed builders of the Republic, is an eminently proper one, for our investigation. All peoples are hero worshippers. The man and the hour are the essentials of every great event. The time may be indefinitely postponed for the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the people, until a man arises who is capable of accomplishing the result. The

leaders of the world whose influence has been felt down the centuries, and whose genius in laws and institutions still live, can be numbered on the fingers of one's hand. We celebrate the birthdays of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. I do not think that we have here the real builders of our institutions. We admit the wonderful part that they all played in the drama of our national life, but our development has been so brief and yet so logical, that it is easy to follow its evolution. Each crisis has developed the leader who carried the country forward to victory.

During the Revolutionary War there were conspiracies against Washington in which many eminent and patriotic men participated. It is now universally admitted that any change to any other general would have been followed by disaster, and that the death of Washington would have resulted in the defeat of the cause of the patriots. We therefore call him the Father of his country, because he so eminently deserves the title. When the victory was won, the young Republic was rapidly drifting into anarchy under the loose union of the Articles of Confederation. It was Washington's appeal to his comrades in arms and to his old associates in the civil life which brought together the convention which framed the Constitution. The jealousies between the States, the fears of the smaller ones and the demands of the larger would often have dissolved the convention and disrupted the country, except for the commanding influence of Washington, its presiding officer. The Constitution, marvellous as it seems to us, was a series of compromises upon general principles interpreted by Hamilton for a strong central government, and by Jefferson for State rights. Washington during his two terms saved the country on the one hand from a new conflict with Great Britain, which would have destroyed it, and an alliance with France, which would have been equally disastrous. When he retired to Mount Vernon to pass the remainder of his days in well-earned rest, he had won the

independence of his country in war, had secured for it a written Constitution, and, as President, had put that Constitution for six years in successful operation as a charter of power and perpetuity in the central government. With the defeat of the Federalists and the election of Jefferson, the party which believed that all power not reserved to the States was given to the general government disappeared from control for sixty years, and the ideas of Jefferson came in with him and prevailed for sixty years that all powers not granted by the government are reserved to the States. Eight-tenths of the best opinion of the United States believed that the States had the right to nullify the acts of the general government, and that there was no power in the nation to enforce its laws or decrees upon sovereign States or to prevent their retiring from the Union and forming separate governments.

The last act of John Adams before retiring from the Presidency was the appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of John Marshall of Virginia. For thirty-four years this marvellous jurist was formulating and rendering a series of decisions so interpreting the Constitution as to create a workable and powerful government. In order to override or to neutralize him, successive Presidents of opposite faith appointed his political opponents as his associates, but, one after the other, they were won over by the will and the judgment of this master-mind. He came to the court when it had decided only about two hundred cases, and when he retired his decisions filled thirty volumes, and nearly one-half had been delivered by Marshall. The court was little understood, and there was not much reverence for it. Jefferson early saw where these decisions of the Supreme Court as to the power of the Federal Government were tending, and in a letter to President Madison denounced Marshall for the "rancorous hatred Judge Marshall bears to the government of his country, and from the cunning and sophistry within which he is able to enshroud himself." Andrew

Jackson fought the court, because on the question of the national bank it would not yield to his arbitrary views and will. He said angrily, "John Marshall may make law, but he cannot enforce it." The controversy raged in Congress, the press and upon the platform as to the powers of the general government and the rights of the States, while the people kept returning in presidential election after presidential election the strict constructionists whose doctrines would have made secession a success. But unnoticed, and almost unknown, except to the lawyers practicing in the court and to the Presidents who endeavored to defeat him, this mighty jurist was calmly laying the foundations and building the structure of constitutional liberty into an indestructible Union. He brought Presidents, Cabinets and Congresses within the law as interpreted by his court. He rendered decisions upon the powers of the States in foreign commerce which gave the ocean to the national government. He drew the lines about State sovereignty in internal commerce, giving the national government the control of all navigable waters, which insured us that unrestricted internal trade which is neither bounded nor limited by the lines of the States. He made possible the canal, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which bind us into one people. He gave to the Federal Government the power to raise armies and navies, to establish banks, to collect revenues, to enforce its decrees, and to be everything and possess everything which constitutes a self-perpetuating sovereignty. At the end of thirty-four years his work was completed. He had put into the letter of the Constitution the spirit of eternal life. He had welded the members of the Union beyond the possibility of their ever being separated. He had created a Constitution upon the lines and within the limits of the written charter, and without altering a word of it, so much broader and beneficent than the words of the convention, that the interpretation gave that immortal instrument the power which fought successfully the Civil War, expanded

our territories north, south, east and west into continental dimensions, and carried us safely across the seas.

But all this was unknown to the people. There must be a popular evangelist for constitutional education. He arose in the person of the greatest orator, the largest brain and the most brilliant intelligence in our history—Daniel Webster. As Marshall had been educated by association with Washington and Hamilton, so Webster grew into a defender of the Union and the Constitution under the guidance of Marshall. He gave to us the patriotic and political literature which has become our American classic. In speeches in the Senate of unequalled power and upon the platform, Webster made plain to the people the Constitution as interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall. He found in those teachings the doctrines of free soil and the principles of the Wilmot Proviso long before they had captured the country. He evolved out of Marshall's compendium the doctrine of the government of our territorial possessions by which we are enabled to rule Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The splendid literature of his speeches appealed to the colleges and was incorporated into the school books. More than a generation of American youth committed his patriotic addresses to memory, and delivered them from the stage of the academy and the school and in debating clubs. When he died, the forces of union and disunion were preparing for the inevitable battle. But Webster had educated more than half of his countrymen and countrywomen to a glorious maxim which was the embodiment of the thought of Washington and the judicial decisions of Marshall—"Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever." Under this banner at the call of Lincoln over two millions of men sprung to arms. They had been educated by Webster in the faith of Marshall's interpretation of national unity and Webster's passionate devotion to the Union and the flag.

The stress of civil war demanded a President of unusual genius and equipment. None of the well-known states-

men at that period could have accomplished the work of Abraham Lincoln. His humble origin, his struggles and sacrifices to secure an education, his eloquence, always in touch with and of the fibre and thought of the plain people of the country, his exquisite humor for explanation or palliation or avoidance and the pathos welling up from a great heart which responded in sympathy to the universal sorrow, were elements never before united in one man. When the country despaired, he could give it hope. When death and disease had disabled the army, he could fill up the ranks. When revenge and the passions of civil strife would have kept alive for generations the bitterness of conflict, he could touch and enforce the lesson of brotherly love. From the Emancipation Proclamation to Appamatox he held the people, amidst all the sacrifices and discouragements of war, to the truth of his early declaration which had made him President, that, "I believe this Government cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other." When Lincoln fell by the hand of the assassin, the Constitution of Washington and of Marshall as interpreted by Daniel Webster for "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever" had become the impregnable charter of the American people. After nearly three quarters of a century of internal strife which retarded development and produced industrial and financial instability, the United States was a Union. It had unlimited resources and a people eager for their development. The problems of the future were the material ones of the employment of labor and capital and of foreign and domestic commerce. Whether every agency which could be devised by wise statesmanship should be at the service of the American people for their prosperity was the overwhelming question of the future. Happily the party and the statesmen who believed that development could only be rapid, beneficent

and complete under the operations of the principles of the protection of American industries, held possession of the government for nearly a third of a century. Invention and immigration had stimulated our productive power beyond the capacity of our markets, great as they were. The expanding energies and necessities of the people were bursting continental bounds and looking for opportunities in competition with the great workshop nations of the world. Another crisis was upon us. The man was wanted whom the people could unanimously trust for war and who could command their confidence for construction. Almost in a day American isolation had ceased to exist. Uncle Sam was an invited guest at the table of the family of nations. Alien peoples had to be governed until laws could be enacted by presidential discretion, anarchy suppressed, brigandage subdued and government established in other climes and among other people. In the mean time the principles of the protection of American industries which had brought about this unprecedented development and marvelous prosperity must be held up high beyond assault before the American people. The one man above all others who possessed rare qualities of command and persuasion of gentleness and firmness, of courage and charity to carry the country through triumphantly while these grave problems were being solved, was William McKinley.

So here, to-night, we pay tribute to the pillars of the Republic to the builders of this structure of government as we live in it and enjoy it to-day. These, our benefactors, were all of ourselves.

We can look for a moment upon their human side. Washington has been so obscured by a hundred years of veneration for his greatness, that we cannot pierce the veil. The rest of them were pre-eminently men of the people.

Marshall was a soldier, a Congressman, a cabinet officer and a foreign ambassador. He gave himself both an education and the equipment of a lawyer and became the head

of the bar of his State. He lived happily for sixty years with his wife; reading to her every night when at home and when she died, he continued to read aloud to the opposite chair in which she was accustomed to sit. He would relieve the tedium of the solution of the complex problems of the Constitution by playing quoits. He always took a mint julep before the game, measured the distances between the ares with a straw, and jumped into the air and clicked his heels together and shouted if he won.

Webster was also self-educated, and secured the means for prosecuting his studies by copying deeds in the clerk's office at twenty-five cents apiece; but when his equipment was complete his transcendent ability carried him from the country to the city and almost at once to an unapproachable rank in his profession of the law. He was intensely human. He had foibles and weaknesses almost as great as his genius. He so won the admiration of his countrymen, that alone of our statesmen they called him "the god-like." But in his love of nature, his fondness for the field, his pursuit of game with gun and rod and quick sympathy for human rights, he won and held a place in the people's affection and esteem. Like Marshall, he also possessed humor. Without imagination and humor no man can be great, and Webster had both.

Lincoln had learned to read after a hard day's work in the field by a pine knot in a frontier cabin. He had acquired his incomparable style from the Bible and writing essays with charcoal upon shingles, because of the meager equipment of the woodmen of those days. He was the story teller among the Presidents. Rough illustrations derived from his early experience in frontier life made the country laugh between its tears, while the point of the anecdote overwhelmed his enemies or enforced his argument.

McKinley we all knew. His presence at any gathering, cabinet, Congressional or popular, the club or the platform, the banquet hall or the friendly circle, melted animosities,

inspired good nature, good fellowship and friendship. Every family in the country counted him a member, and the day rarely passed without the fireside echoing with loving expressions for McKinley. He, too, loved the lighter vein, to laugh with, but never at his friends.

Columbia can well say from the heights where she now dwells, "Behold! Washington, Marshall, Webster, Lincoln and McKinley, these are my jewels."

GUESTS
OF THE
LINCOLN DINNER COMMITTEE

HON. CHARLES A. MOORE
HON. OSCAR STRAUS
HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND
HON. JOHN R. VAN WORMER
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GEN. JAMES S. CLARKSON
GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE
GEN. HENRY L. BURNETT

ONE hundred ladies were entertained at dinner in the foyer adjoining the Banquet Hall and afterward honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches.

The Souvenir of the occasion was a Bronzed Bust of Abraham Lincoln, and for the ladies, a Silver Paper Cutter and Bookmark.

LADIES

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Bonheur, Mrs. L. L.....	" 10
Bowdon, Mrs. James W.....	" 1
Bowne, Mrs. S. W.....	" 4
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Bruce, Mrs. W. L.....	" 5
Burke, Miss.....	" 10
Caldwell, Mrs. Alex.....	" 6
Coler, Mrs. Bird S.....	" 7
Collins, Mrs.....	" 11
Collins, Miss L. S.....	" 11
Davis, Miss Mary P.....	" 9
Deeves, Mrs. Richard.....	" 1
Dexter, Mrs. H. C.....	" 8
Dow, Mrs. Perry H.....	" 6
Dwyer, Mrs. Edwin T.....	" 11
Emerson, Mrs. T. H.....	" 2
Emerson, Miss.....	" 2
Floyd, Mrs. Chas. M.....	" 6
Fricke, Mrs. C. F.....	" 12
Fricke, Mrs. Wm. A.....	" 12

Gillies, Mrs. Andrew.....	"	1
Gilman, Mrs. T. P.....	"	12
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Smith, Mrs. John S.....	" 6
Steele, Miss Lila.....	" 9
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Stein, Mrs. A. N.....	" 10
Stern, Mrs. D. H.....	" 3
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OCCUPANTS OF BOXES

Box No.

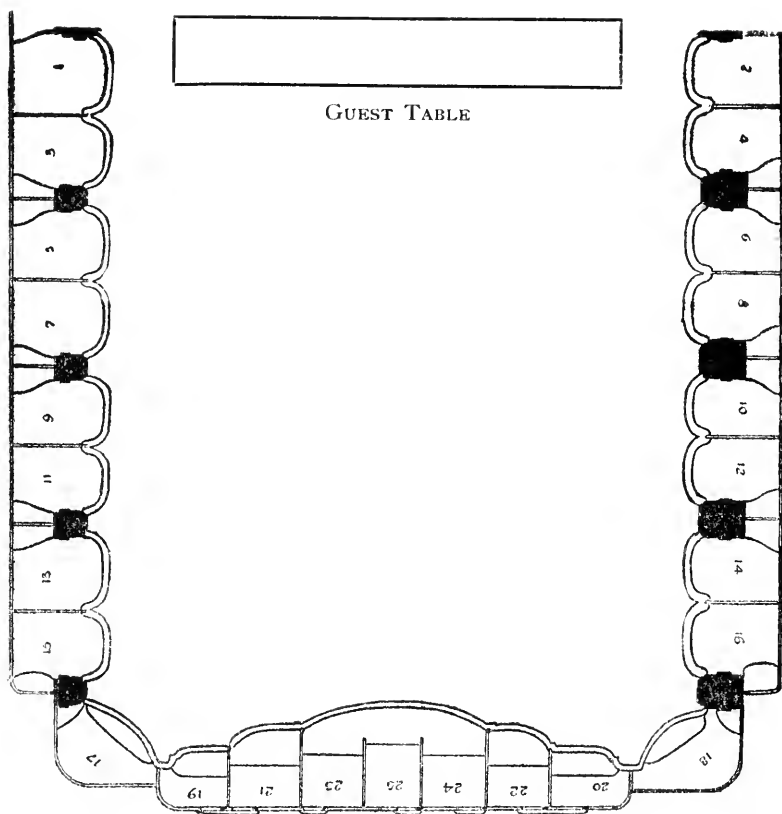
- 3 Mrs. T. P. Gilman
Mrs. J. L. Hollander
Miss Anna L. Goessling
- 5 Mrs. Robert N. Kenyon
Mrs. Alan D. Kenyon
Mrs. T. H. Emerson
Miss Emerson
- 7 Mrs. William H. Kenyon
Miss Kenyon
Mrs. Jesse M. Smith
Mrs. Leander A. Bevin
- 9 Mrs. Alexander Caldwell
Mrs. Henry Birrell
Mrs. Perry H. Dow
Miss Sarles
Mrs. Chas. M. Floyd
- 11 Mrs. E. A. Newell
Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock
Mrs. John Sabine Smith
Mrs. John D. Slayback
Miss Slayback
- 13 Mrs. Chas. H. Patrick
Mrs. Edward B. Hatch
Mrs. Donald Birnie
Miss Rebecca Birnie
- 15 Mrs. A. H. Gleason
Mrs. R. H. Stern
Mrs. M. Linn Bruce
Mrs. John Woodward
- 17 Mrs. Paul M. Herzog
Mrs. Henry Bernhard
Mrs. Sig. Stern
Miss Burke
Mrs. A. N. Stein
Miss Herzog
- 19 Mrs. H. E. Youngs
Mrs. Alfred Lauterbach
Miss Lauterbach
- 21 Mrs. A. Chamberlain
- 23 Mrs. Richard Deeves
Mrs. James W. Bowden
Mrs. Andrew Gillies
Mrs. H. T. Andrews
Mrs. J. C. Lyons
Mrs. Geo. C. Batcheller
Mrs. Albert F. Wheaton

Box No.

- 4 Mrs. John C. West
Mrs. H. C. Dexter
Mrs. A. E. Ommen
Mrs. G. Morgan Brown
Mrs. Edward F. Dwyer
- 6-8 Mrs. Louis Stern
Mrs. S. H. Stern
Mrs. E. A. Knox
Mrs. W. H. McElroy
Miss Irene Stern
- 10 Mrs. Edmund Wetmore
Mrs. Collins
Miss L. S. Collins
Mrs. James W. Hawes
- 12 Mrs. William Sleicher
Mrs. John A. Sleicher
Mrs. Grippin
Mrs. T. H. Whitney
Mrs. L. L. Bonheur
- 14 Mrs. Frederick Remington
Mrs. Donald McLean
Mrs. E. C. Seamon
Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson
- 16 Mrs. R. W. Jones
Mrs. Bird S. Coler
Mrs. Geo. C. Austin
Mrs. E. G. Higginbotham
- 18 Miss Susie Feeney
Miss Mae March
Miss Eugenie March
Miss Olive March
Miss Anna Fuchs
- 20 Mrs. William A. Fricke
Mrs. N. Sutherland
Mrs. C. F. Fricke
Mrs. M. Parpart
- 22 Mrs. R. F. Shropshire
Miss M. W. Steele
Miss Lila Steele
- 24 Mrs. W. R. Stevenson
Mrs. A. E. Louderback
Miss Louderback
Miss L. M. Ketcham
Miss M. P. Davis
- 25 Mrs. Jno. W. Vrooman
Mrs. A. B. Bierck
Mrs. T. P. Morris
Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft
Miss Agnes C. Leaycraft
Mrs. S. W. Bowne
Mrs. E. S. Tipple

DIAGRAM
OF
BOXES
AND
BANQUET TABLES

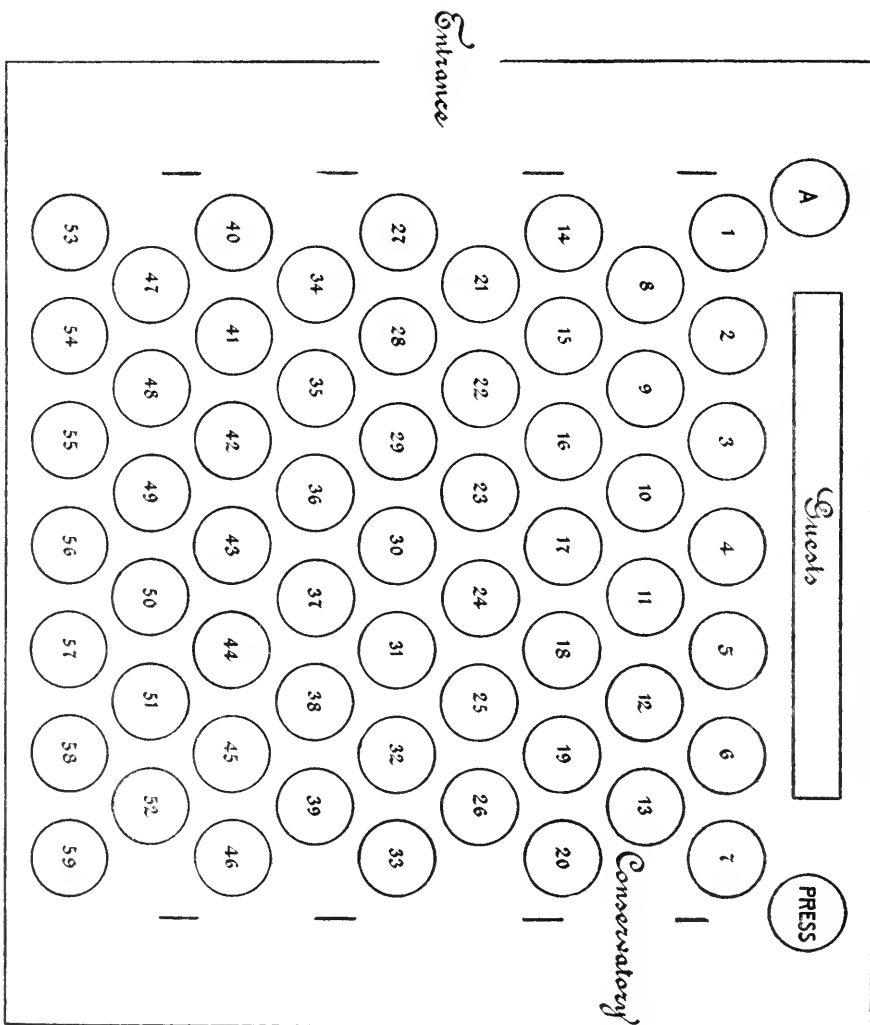
DIAGRAM OF BOXES



LADIES' TABLES



GRAND BALL ROOM TABLES



MENU

Barquette de caviar

Cocktails aux huîtres

Gombo à la princesse

Crème de choux-fleurs

Radis

Olives

Céleri

Amandes salées

Suprême de sole à la Guilbert

Cornichons marinés

Croûtes de volaille et champignons frais à la crème

Tourne-dos de filet de bœuf à la valencienne

Pommes de terre, rissolées

Choux-fleurs au gratin

Fonds d'artichauts à la provençale

SORBET DE FANTAISIE

Canard tête-rouge

Salade de saison

Baba Chantilly

Petits fours

Fruits

Café

G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY	\$4.00
G. H. MUMM'S SELECTED BRUT	4.50
APOLLINARIS	.40

LADIES' TABLES

Mrs. Richard Deeves
Mrs. James W. Bowdon
Mrs. Andrew Gillies
Mrs. H. V. Andrews

TABLE 1

Mrs. J. C. Lyons
Mrs. Geo. C. Batcheller
Mrs. Albert F. Wheaton

Mrs. R. N. Kenyon
Mrs. Alan D. Kenyon
Miss Emerson
Mrs. T. H. Emerson
Miss Wellington

TABLE 2

Mrs. Jesse M. Smlth
Mrs. Wm. H. Kenyon
Miss Kenyon
Mrs. L. A. Bevin

Mrs. Louis Stern
Mrs. E. H. Knox
Mrs. D. H. Stern

TABLE 3

Mrs. W. H. McElroy
Miss Irma R. Stern

Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft
Miss Agnes C. Leaycraft
Mrs. S. W. Bowne
Mrs. E. S. Tipple

TABLE 4

Mrs. Jno. W. Vrooman
Mrs. A. B. Bierck
Mrs. James W. Hawes
Mrs. F. P. Morris

Mrs. E. A. Newell
 Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock
 Mrs. Chas. M. Floyd
 Mrs. Perry H. Dow

TABLE
 5

Miss Sarles
 Mrs. Henry Birrell
 Mrs. Alex. Caldwell
 Mrs. John S. Smith

Mrs. Charles H. Patrick
 Mrs. Edward B. Hatch
 Mrs. Donald Birnie
 Miss Rebecca Birnie

TABLE
 6

Mrs. A. H. Gleason
 Mrs. W. Linn Bruce
 Mrs. John Woodward

Mrs. E. C. Seamon
 Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson
 Mrs. Fred. Remington
 Mrs. R. W. Jones

TABLE
 7

Mrs. Bird S. Coler
 Mrs. Geo. C. Austin
 Mrs. E. G. Higginbotham
 Mrs. Donald McLean

Mrs. John C. West
 Mrs. H. C. Dexter
 Mrs. A. E. Ommen
 Miss Mae F. March

TABLE
 8

Miss Eugenie March
 Miss Olive March
 Miss Susie Feeney
 Miss Anna Firchs

Mrs. W. P. Stevenson
 Mrs. A. E. Louderback
 Miss A. J. Louderback
 Miss L. M. Ketcham

TABLE
 9

Miss Mary P. Davis
 Miss M. W. Steele
 Miss Lila Steele
 Mrs. R. F. Shropshire

Mrs. P. M. Herzog
 Mrs. Henry Bernhard
 Mrs. Sig. Stern
 Mrs. T. H. Whitney

TABLE
 10

Miss Burke
 Mrs. A. N. Stein
 Miss Nina Herzog
 Mrs. L. L. Bonheur

Mrs. Edmund Wetmore
 Mrs. Collins
 Miss L. S. Collins
 Mrs. Wm. Sleicher

TABLE
 11

Mrs. Grippin
 Mrs. Jno. A. Sleicher
 Mrs. G. M. Browne
 Mrs. Edwin T. Dwyer

Mrs. T. P. Gilman
 Mrs. J. L. Hollander
 Miss Anna L. Goessling
 Mrs. Wm. A. Fricke

TABLE
 12

Mrs. N. Sutherland
 Mrs. C. F. Fricke
 Mrs. M. Parpart

Mrs. H. E. Youngs
 Two guests of Mr. A. Lauterbach

TABLE
 14

TABLE A
Press

MEMBERS' TABLES

Henry C. Piercy
Henry Gleason
Robert A. Murray
T. Davenport
A. Matthews

TABLE
1

Edward S. Harkness
Frank Brookfield
Bernardo F. Fischer
Ira H. Brainerd
John T. McKenna

W. M. K. Olcott
George C. Batcheller
Charles H. Treat
Parker Spofford

TABLE
2

W. D. Mann
Joseph M. Duell
Eugene H. Porter
A. C. Holbrook

Frank Tilford
Henry R. Wilson
Samuel D. Styles
William Salomon

TABLE
3

Clarence H. Kelsey
B. Aymar Sands
J. Harsen Rhoades

Robert N. Kenyon
L. A. Bevin
Jesse M. Smith
Herbert H. Gibbs
G. H. Crawford

TABLE

4

W. H. Kenyon
Alan D. Kenyon
Ronald K. Brown
F. L. Crawford
R. G. Wellington

James A. Blanchard
John A. Dwight
Francis M. Scott
Anson G. McCook

TABLE

5

Philip J. McCook
John Proctor Clarke
Alex. D. Campbell
C. H. Blair

Edmund Wetmore
Mortimer C. Addoms
Edward T. Bartlett
Hamilton Odell
F. L. Loring and guest

TABLE

6

Cephas Brainerd
Isaac N. Seligman
Alfred L. Seligman
I. L. Hill

Eugene H. Conklin
Charles F. Homer
Edward B. Hatch
Charles H. Patrick

TABLE

7

Henry C. Conger
David C. Link
Henry R. De Milt
J. Walter Earle
C. M. Depew, Jr.

Leonard Ames
Charles Tremain
Adrian H. Jackson
E. J. Stalker

TABLE

8

L. Harding Rogers, Jr.
Henry A. Rogers
Allen Merrill Rogers
S. H. Miller

E. A. Newell
James W. Hawes
Perry H. Dow
Alexander Coldwell

TABLE
9

John L. Baker
William Milne
Henry Birrell
Charles M. Floyd

John A. Sleicher
Frederick B. Schenck
Austin B. Fletcher
John A. McCall
J. Edward Simmons

TABLE
10

W. A. Grippin
Allen M. Fletcher
Wm. Sleicher
Wm. Skinner
H. J. Braker

John J. McCook
Chas. Siedler Adams
Emory A. Stedman
David B. Sickels

TABLE
11

James S. Fearon
Hosmer B. Parsons
James H. Rogers
A. Gordon Murray

M. A. Stern
A. S. Ochs
Col. E. A. Knox
L. H. Stern

TABLE
12

W. H. McElroy
William Schickel
Jesse Michels
Thomas Wilson

Theodore P. Gilman
Frank Y. Kilpatrick
Ringland F. Kilpatrick
Frank T. Fitzgerald

TABLE
13

Chas. O. Maas
Joseph L. Hollander
Simeon Ford

Donald McLean and guest
John Hubbard
Wallace D. McLean
John P. Sousa

TABLE
14

H. C. McLean
Henry E. Cobb
R. A. C. Smith
Chas. H. Allen

L. H. Stern
A. M. Levy
I. Liebes
Jos. C. Baldwin
E. A. Olds

TABLE
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J. C. Gilbert
A. Gilbert
Leopold Stern
Hiram A. Bliss
O. G. Fessenden

J. E. Newburger
H. M. Leipzeiger
E. E. McCall
Chas. H. Boynton

TABLE
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Louis Wiley
M. H. Moses
Jaques Stern
Henry Rice

J. Edgar Leaycraft
W. H. Parsons
Chas. Fowler
Dr. E. S. Tipple
S. W. Bowne

TABLE
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Percy S. Greenlees
C. C. Shayne
W. H. Porter
Edgar C. Leaycraft
W. R. Wilcox

John H. Vrooman
E. M. F. Miller
E. W. Scott
E. L. Schofield

TABLE
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E. V. Gambier
A. S. Apgar
H. C. Duval
P. C. Lounsbury

Henry L. Stoddard
Erwin Wardman
Bradford Merrill
J. C. Cook

TABLE
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Frank A. Munsey
Edgar L. Marston
Rev. Nerlin Hodgson
H. H. Neill

Lucien L. Bonheur
Alexander T. Mason
James Yereance
Harold Nathan
Merritt E. Haviland and guest

TABLE
20

Nathaniel A. Elsberg
A. Winebrugh
Leo Levy
J. F. Hastings
Fred. E. Perham

E. D. Bird
Derick Lane
G. M. Thornton
Lyman B. Goff

TABLE
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William F. Wakeman
Chas. L. Goodhue
Alfred Birnie
J. F. Hitchcock

Richard Deeves
Washington Jaques
John H. Lynch
Rev. Andrew Gillies
W. J. West

TABLE
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Horace Brockway
A. J. Dixon
Dr. Jas. W. Bowden
Col. J. H. Wells
James Brite

George B. Agnew
A. G. Agnew
G. W. Wickersham
Gherardi Davis

TABLE
23

Matthew C. Fleming
Francis C. Huntington
Alfred E. Marling
Francis G. Landon

Henry E. Tremaine
A. F. Hagar
Alex. P. Ketchum
O. B. Libbey
A. P. Rich

TABLE
24

W. J. Tulley
Dr. Jas. W. Nesbit
Col. W. C. Church
Chas. S. Whitman
Wm. C. Gotshall

Wm. D. Murphy
S. P. Avery
Harry F. Morse
Daniel A. Lindley
David C. Townsend

TABLE
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Francis Henderson
Walter Mason
Thomas Kirkpatrick
John Kirkpatrick

William Einstein
Henry Griswold
William Carr
R. H. Hunter
Wm. Leary

TABLE
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W. H. Buckley
Sumner Ballard
Harry B. Reed
Geo. P. Sheldon
Martin Saxe

Julius M. Mayer
Lorenz Zeller
Philip Bloch
Morris Galland

TABLE
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John H. Iselin
George W. Morgan
Max S. Grifenhagen
A. S. Gilbert

M. Linn Bruce
Louis I. Waldman
James McLean
I. J. R. Muurling
George D. Cross

TABLE
28

John Woodward
H. J. McWhirter
E. W. Candee
Myer Nussbaum

Pierre J. Smith
George A. Hewlett
Samuel Lee
Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth

TABLE
29

Chas. O. Corn
J. L. Lockman
Heddon Chubb
F. J. Lockman

John Little
George Little
Myron T. Wilbur
Rollin M. Morgan
W. J. Maxwell

TABLE
30

H. H. Whitehead
Wm. H. Oliver
E. Driscoll
W. K. Fertig
J. F. Milligan

Bedford Rhodes
Norton P. Otis
Francis M. Carpenter
Rev. Allan Mac Rossie

TABLE
31

Samuel C. Miller
Reuben G. Brewer
David Cromwell
Richard Hunter

Dr. Edward T. Brush
Mark D. Stiles
Roger W. Sherman
William Archer

TABLE
32

James P. Hayes
Frederick H. Davis
John A. O'Niell
Frederick M. Pierson

John A. Greene
William Milne
Charles R. Skinner
A. S. Downing
N. V. V. Franchot

TABLE
33

Cheever C. Hardwick
C. P. Batt
N. C. Dougherty
E. O. Lyte

C. L. Addison
 Henry W. Baldwin
 W. F. Potter
 Frederick P. Morris

TABLE
 34

C. E. Titus
 A. B. Bierck
 T. A. Taylor
 E. M. L. Ehlers

Alfred E. Ommen
 Edwin A. Richard
 Henry A. Caesar
 David Leventritt
 Andrew Saks

TABLE
 35

John H. Meyer
 Otto Goetze
 Geo. F. Vietor
 Morris J. Hirsch
 H. H. Maas

Wm. P. Montague
 Edward Von Gal
 J. B. G. Rhinehart
 George C. Stevens

TABLE
 36

W. O. Jones
 T. H. Whitney
 Frank Koch
 Eugene Wanbaugh

Edson Lewis
 Rev. George C. Peck
 A. Noel Blakeman
 D. W. Whitmore

TABLE
 37

John G. Wintzen
 C. H. Lorell
 S. B. Allen
 John M. Derby

William Hillman
 Geo. A. Gardner
 Geo. A. Slater
 Arthur R. Wilcox
 F. H. Denman

TABLE
 38

J. Alva Jenkins
 W. C. Roeder
 W. S. Coonley
 W. H. Birchall

Jas. T. Lehmaier
 Thomas Thacher
 A. H. Gleason
 Richard H. Stearns
 B. J. Greenhut

TABLE

39

Matthew Frank
 Charles M. Hogan
 Ben. Hillman
 Henry E. Taylor
 Thos. H. McInerney

M. E. Stover
 Emanuel Blumenstiel
 T. C. McClure
 C. J. Hirt

TABLE

40

I. D. Marshall
 William Thorp
 Holger Angelo
 Pratt A. Brown

F. B. Thurber
 James Valentine
 Richard C. Jenkinson

TABLE

41

J. C. Young
 Chas. F. Kilburn
 J. C. Dana
 Jas. E. Howell

Dr. W. P. Stevenson
 Frank M. Turnbull
 A. D. Davis
 Geo. E. Campbell

TABLE

42

L. A. Moray
 A. E. Louderhack
 Chas. H. Ketchum
 W. P. Ketcham

N. F. Strauss
 Dr. M. L. Rhein
 Henry Wollman
 Richard Sutro

TABLE

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J. H. Woodward
 Dr. E. D. Fisher
 Read Benedict
 Jno. C. West

C. A. Draper
Thos. T. Wentworth
Waldo P. Clement
Aaron S. Thomas

TABLE
44

Leonard Richards
Howard A. Haven
Louis Lowenstein

Fred. E. Tasker
Theophilus E. Niles
Edmund L. Haas
Harry L. Haas

TABLE
45

H. T. Andrews
J. C. Lyons
Philip Carpenter
Mr. Blake

H. A. Cushing
Chas. B. Barkley
Leonard H. Dewing
H. C. Harding

TABLE
46

Lynn J. Arnold
E. R. Ford
E. S. Yergasan
C. H. H. Adams

C. G. Patterson
J. E. March
Rev. J. P. O'Brien
Geo. K. Gilluly
Monroe Bryant

TABLE
47

Jas. A. Smith and guest
C. B. Sanders
C. W. Ballard
Milton See

David Heller
Fred. Uhlman
Charles A. Stadler

TABLE
48

Simon Uhlman
Wm. A. Jamer
Max. Naumburg

Charles B. Page
 Wilson R. Page
 Col. Alvara Garcia
 Joseph Love

TABLE

49

John Reisenweber
 Henry Schwarzwaelder
 Albert Ludorff
 John Maguire

Oliver Wren
 Albert Ottinger
 Howard Pretzfield
 C. H. Pforzheimer

TABLE

50

John Frick
 Chas. F. Bruck
 F. W. Judge, Jr.
 W. A. Mitchell

G. Morgan Browne
 E. T. Dwyer
 Albert A. Wilcox
 J. Waldo Smith

TABLE

51

Frederick Moore
 W. S. B. Stevens
 J. Haederstein
 B. M. Holzman

Arthur S. Leland
 Arthur S. Dewey
 William A. Fricke
 Morris Sutherland

TABLE

52

C. F. Fricke
 M. Parpart
 A. C. Astarita
 Louis O. Van Doren

Paul M. Herzog
 Eugene Meyer, Jr.
 Henry Bernhard
 Sig. Stern

TABLE

53

Edgar A. Hellman
 A. N. Stein
 Max Herzog

H. J. Spurham, and guest
 Frank Brundage
 S. B. Hamburger

TABLE

54

Dr. J. D. Nesbit
 Ed. Sumner
 Col. W. C. Church
 Peter Zucker

E. R. Gilman, and guest
 R. W. Jones
 Bird S. Coler
 E. G. Higginbotham

TABLE

55

Henry E. Hutchinson
 Geo. C. Austin
 Frederick Remington

Edward N. Crane
 Chas. M. Demond
 J. M. Lichtenauer, Jr.
 A. L. Canfield
 J. F. Wandling
 W. Felshinger

TABLE

56

Gilbert E. Roe
 C. V. Collins
 E. P. Ketchum
 M. J. Leonhardt
 Arch. M. Pentz
 H. C. Post

W. P. Youngs
 E. R. Finch
 Irving A. Matthews

TABLE

57

O. T. Thomas
 H. F. Thomas
 J. F. Golding

J. H. Emery
 Geo. A. Weinman
 A. Hazleton
 Louis Werner

TABLE

58

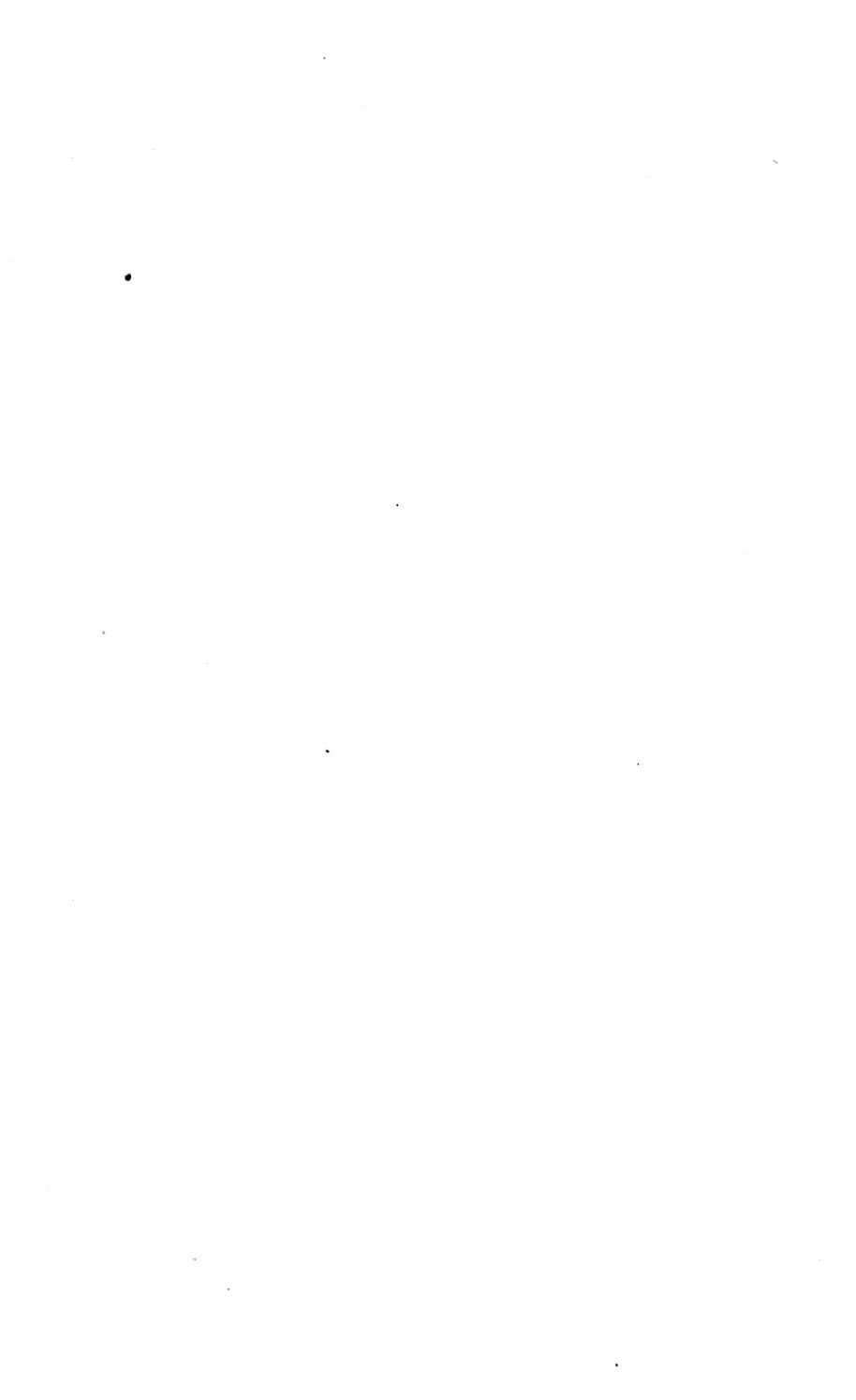
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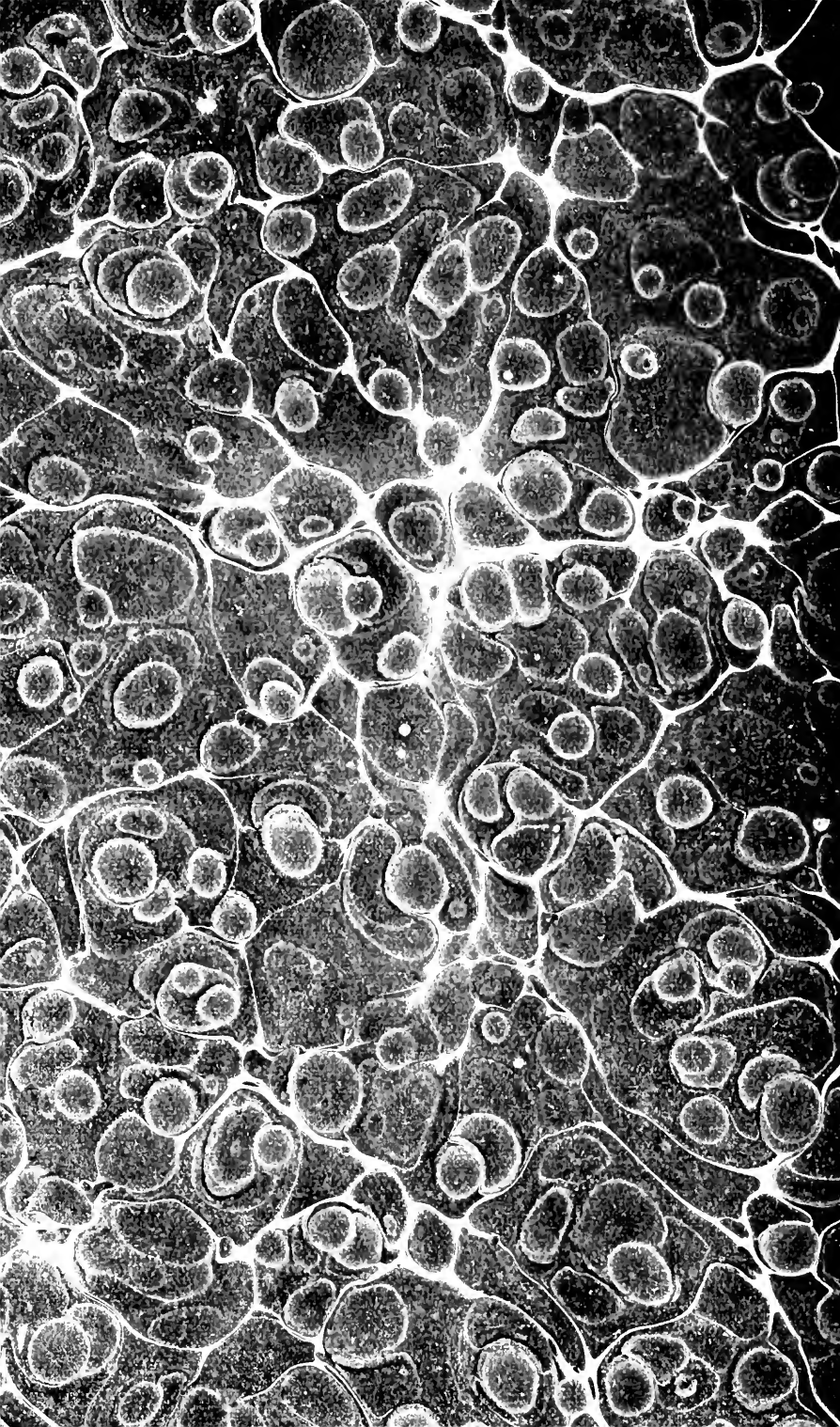
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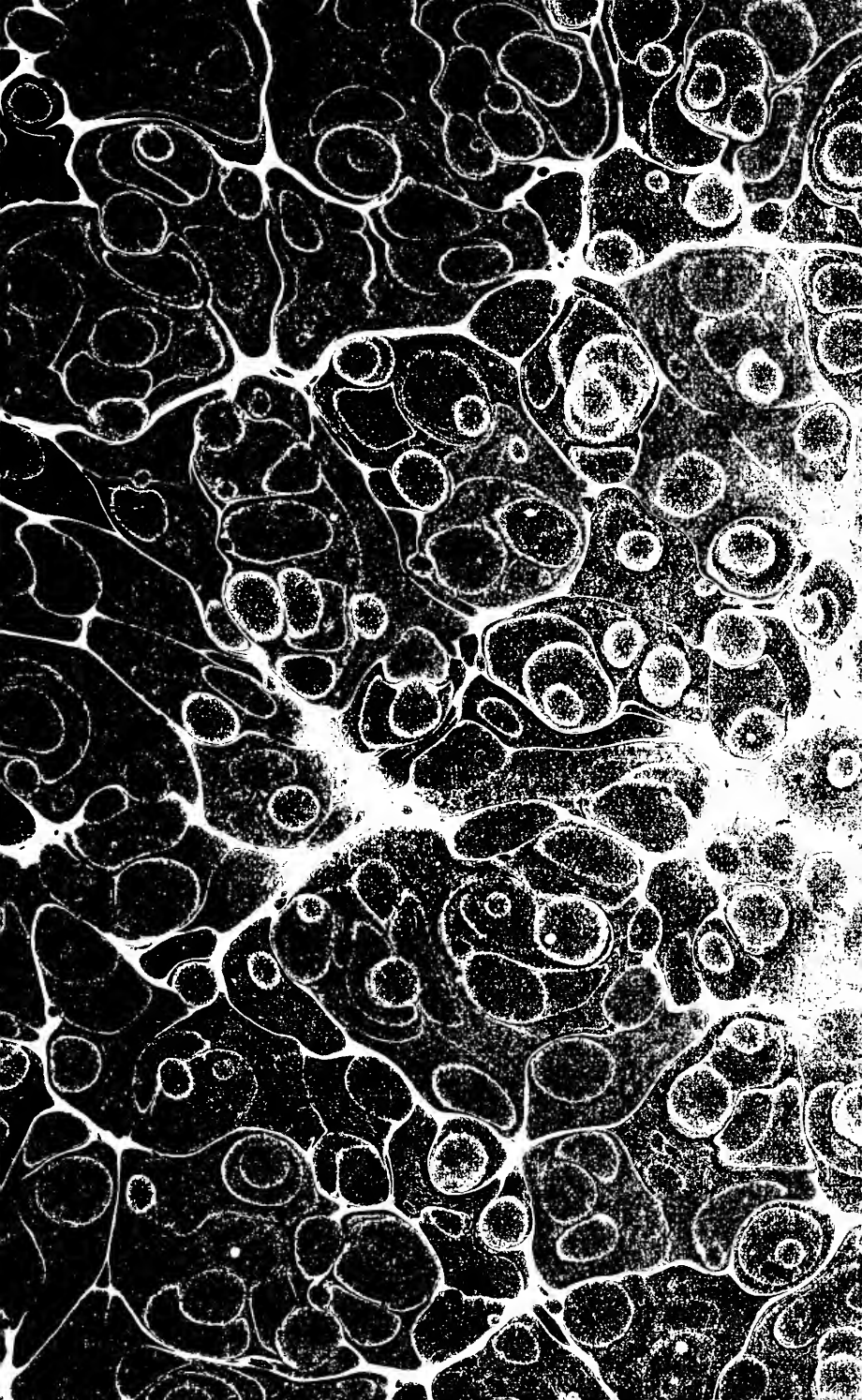
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S. G. Pierson
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 Louis F. Schultze
 R. S. Pollock









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